The Times-Dispatch.

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If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

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The Corporation Commission.

We print in to-day's paper a communi Staunton, reviewing at length the affairs of the State Corporation Commission, especially as related to the connection of Judge Beverly T. Crump with the Virginia Corporation Company, Incorporated. Mr. Braxton's views are most valuable, because he was author of the ordinance creating the commission and necessarily feels the deepest interest in the commission's good name and welfare. It may also be stated just here that originally Judge Crump was not Mr. Braxton's On the contrary, Judge Crump's appoint pointment Mr. Braxton desired and earnestly advocated. But in view of the excellent service that Judge Crump has rendered, Mr. Braxton has been wise selection, and he declares that his retirement at this time would be a public Mr. Braxton has made searching inquiry into this unfortunate affair from beginning to end, and again like The Times-Dispatch, he has reached the deliberate nclusion that, while Judge Crump was indiscreet, he was innocent of any intenlion to do wrong; that in taking a single hundred dollars in cash, he was prompted desire to aid a company which, in its turn, would be of material assistance to the Corporation Commission in pre paring corporations charters in proper form. Mr. Braxton emphasizes the difference between public service corporations, such as railroad companies, telegraph companies and the like, and corporations which may do only what individuals working together may do, without

In the case of public service corporations, the Constitution provides that the Corporation Commission "shall have the nower and be charged with the duty of supervising, regulating and controlling all transportation companies doing busiing to the performance of their public duties and their charges therefor, and of panies, and to that end shall, from time to time, prescribe and enforce against such companies such rates charges, classifications of traffic and rules and regulations, etc. In view of this exercise of authority over the railroad and telegraph companies, the Constitution provides in effect that no member or employe of the commission shall hold stock in a "transportation or transmission" company and for manifest reasons. But there is no such restriction as to private corporations, such as the Virginia Corporation Company, Incorporated, for the sufficient reason that the corporation has no authority over them. All that it has to do is to see that they are incorporated according to laws enacted by the Legislature, and that they make proper returns to the State. Therefore, Judge Crump violated no law whatsoever, when he took a share of stock to the Virginia Corporation Company, Incorporated. It was a legitimate company, organized to do a legitimate business, and was, in Judge Crump's opinion, a useful company to the Corporation Commission, 14 goes without saying that, as metters have turned out, it was unwise and most unpaid for a share of the stock. But he did nothing illegal; he did not perform any service for the company or give it did in this connection in any way compromised him or the Corporation Commission, or interfered in any particular with the discharge of his official duties His associates on the commission, who

are known to be men of the highest personal and official integrity, have lost no particle of their confidence in Judge Crump's honesty or honor and have no do anything wrong or that he did anything wrong. On the contrary, they are do anything wrong or that he do anything wrong or that he do anything wrong. On the contrary, they are to the sure that he doled in perfect sincerity and believed that he was doing the Corporation Commission a service in encouraging the Virginia Corporation Company.

The threat that the practice of fraud

And now, in common sense, if the "father of the commission," the other members of the commission and the hosts of men in Richmond who have known Judge Curmp from his boyhood are satisfied that he has done no wrong and has not used his time or position in the least degree to aid the Virginia Corporation Company, why should he be condemned by others and asked to retire? We submit the case to the good sense and fairness of the Virginia public.

Is Washington City Safe?

The joint military and naval exercises to begin at and about Old Point at 12 o'clock to-night are intended to answer the question: "Is Washington city safe or rather would it be secure from capture by an enemy in the event of a war with a strong foreign power? These manoeueres will be different from those of last year, in that they will expose none of the pains of defense and reveal nothing to the public or to foreign governments as to the position or condition of our defensive works.

In the year 1814, when we were fighting England for the second time, the British were permitted to secure control of the Chesapeake Bay, and no measures that were in any way effective were taken to defend Washington, then a city of only about five or six thousand inhabitants. The British went up the Pawtucket River and disembarked at Benedict, a little more than thirty miles southeast of the city. The battle of Bladensburg, for the possession of the nation's capital, followed. The battle was fought within artillery range of the city, and the Capital was burned.

This sad experience led to the planning of a defensive system worthy the name. Because of the existence of this system, which was far from being complete, the United States government, at the beginning of the war between the States, had only to strengthen the old forts, erect a few new ones, and to employ the navy to be able to dominate Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River so completely that the Confederate forces could hope to capure Washington only by land campaigns.

The war of the sixtles was thus an object lesson for future use, and after each campaign of General Lee against Washington, new defensive works were erected, and from these were developed the present defensive system against possible attacks by fleets or armies, or both, The joint manoeuvres to begin to-night are to test the efficiency of this system to the end that it may be strengthened nothing is to be taken for granted, as in system are to be put to the severest practical test possible in "make-belleve" war. The exercises are to be for another study: The Chesapeake Bay, where guarded by Fortress Monroe, is only about twenty miles wide, and a number of new problems having application to the heavy armaments and torpedo systems of modern warfare will be worked out and set

tled, if possible. As already explained in our news columns, the joint exercises will involve atdefensive system, including Fortress Monroe and forts at Annapolis, Baltimore and other points, as well as attacks on the forts on the Potomac, near Washington. With a naval base at Norfolk, a strong fleet will demonstrate against Fortress Monroe and attempt to make a landing at some point from which a force may share of stock for which he haid one is to be used to prevent a landing and to defend the capital against an enemy ap proaching from any direction, and to de fend Baltimore at the several forts built for the protection of that city.

The exercises will be spectacular and instructive, and the Army and Navy Departments at least think that they will

Words of Warning.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir_I most heartly approve your lead-ing editorial in to-day's Issue on the sub-ject of fairness in the coming primary in ject of fairness in the coming primary in the Democratic party in this State, and would like to add a few words to the views advanced by yourself. You say: "If by trickery, fraud or what not, the primary is made to defeat the

not, the primary is made to defeat the will if the majority, the system will receive a serious set-back, if it does not receive its death blow." You might have added that if for such reason the primary dies, with its death will come the disruption, if not the destruction, of the Democratic party of the State. The people of the State were willing to condens Democratic party of the State. The peo-ple of the State were willing to condone the use of corrupt methods that were considered to be necessary in order to maintain white supremacy in Virginia, but the great majority of those people will not countenance corrupt methods In contests between white men and Dem ocrats. If the Democratic machinery the State adopts methods that result fraud and corruption in any form at the primary to be held this year, it will re-ceive a knock-out blow at the hands of the people that will be worse than the Republican machine in Philadelphia recently received at the hands of the people of that city.

The old convention and mass meeting

ple of that city.

The old convention and mass meeting methods got to be so full of trickery and corruption that they amounted to the absolute distranchisement of the great majority of the voters, for no matter how their will was defented at the convention, they had no redress, for the absolute and unnecessary domination of the Democratic party at regular elections made it worse than useless for them to kick and vote against the nonlines; thus fraudulently foisted on the party, and even if they did dare to kick and vote against the nonlines; thus fraudulently foisted on the party, and even if they did dare to kick and vote against the nonlines, they had a not the primary was adopted, so that in at least one election every man who voted might have an opportunity to freely express his choice, and be sure that it was registered as expressed, and then let the regular election be but a confirmation of the choice of the majority in the primary. If, therefore, the primary was absolutely no place where men's votes could be honestly counted, and they were in effect disfrunchised.

But with the negro vote practically climinated and the election laws as they now are, there is a chance for an effective appeal from corruption in the primary, and that chance is in the regular election assirance that their voice will be counted as east, and where it is no longer absolutely ficebessary that the Democratic party should win in order to prevent negro domination. In other words, price tices that were submitted to their years ago by white Democrats, because they had to submit to them or run the risk of hegro supremacy, will not be submitted to

will kill the primary system is no deterrent to the man who contemplates the commission of such fraud, because those men as a rule have never been in favor of a primary, and only submitted to it when the party made them do it, and they would be only too glad to do something that would result in its being abandoned, so that they could return to their old methods of manipulation of conventions, mass meetings, Legislatures, etc. which the primary, for the present at least, has forced them to abandon. But while they care nothing for the primary system, they are supposed to at least care for the supremacy of the Democratic party in the State, and certainly they care for the offices which they hold, or hope to hold, and they had just as well understand now that the gaining of place by corrupilon will no longer be countenanced in Virginia, and that if, the majority of the Democratic voters in the State cannot get fair treatment within the party lines, then they will get it outside of these lines. The people are going to down such methods one way or another. For my part, I think that a man who perpetrates or countenances the stealing of votes or any other species of fraud in a contest between white men and Democratis, is about as deserving of lynching as is the fiend who commits the worst of all crimes. In a certain celebrated election in a county near this, where two white Democrats were running, at some of the precincts were running, at some of the precincts were running, at some of the precincts was fair election at these precinets.

J. C. PARICER. a fair election at these precinct

J. C. PARKER Franklin, Va. Mr. Parker puts the case in strong language-too strong, indeed, when he talks about lynching and all that, but he represents a large and honorable body of Democrats, who will not tolerate any sort of cheating or trickery in the forthcoming "All that's past is gone; primaries. there is no use in taking the skeleton from the Democratic closet and rattling no honest Democrat likes to look at or there is no occasion to resurrect it. But this much is certain: The honest white men of Virginia are resolved that elections in this State shall be hereafter honestly conducted. There is no longer any occasion or pretext for cheating, for trickery, for ballot-box stuffing, for false counts or false returns. Such practices and in any elections: in a Democratic primary they are simply intolerable, and if they are employed to nominate Democratic candidates, as Mr. Parker says, it will be at the peril of the candidates themselves and at the peril of

American Push and Conservatism.

the party.

Upon the announcement yesterday that Alexander and Hyde had retired from the Equitable Life Assurance Society and that the control had been passed to others, with Hon, Paul Morton as chairman of the board of directors, there was a feeling of great relief in the minds of the policyholders and generally in finan cial circles, and when the stock market opened there was a buoyant rise in the affair had been "hanging over the market" for some time past, and there was a feeling of distrust and uneasiness, which caused investors to hold off. Indeed, confidence has not yet been fully restored, and at the higher quotations cautious holders of securities may decide to unload, under the fear that other revelations of like character are vet to come. People are naturally asking themselves if insurance premiums are not held as sacrod trusts, what as held sacred within the realm of high finance? But we believe that the worst is known and that the worst is over. No doubt is entertained in any quarter as to the solvency of the Equitable, and it is a fair presumption that its affairs will hereafter be conducted honestly and more than ever in the interest of the policy-

holders. Other life insurance companies and all companies handling trust funds have now been put on notice, and they will doubtless be more careful than ever in discharging their trusts. Every such company has had fair warning to set its house in order and has in all probability done so. We look for no more Equitable sensations in the near future.

What a great country we have! How firm its foundation! How conservative its people!! It is a tribute to our good sense, to our good temper and to our financial stability that the "Equitable incident" has closed without wrecking the company itself or seriously affecting the general business of the land.

The Newspapers' Victory.

The Nashville Banner very properly calls attention to the fact that to pers of Philadelphia, more than to any other agencies, is due the credit for the great victory of the people over the cor-rupt ring in the Quaker City. That is true, for had it not been for their mereiless pursuit of the grafters in and out of official circles, the gas ordinance by which Philadelphia would have been robbed of millions, would have stood. It is doubtful if Mayor Weaver, who is, perhaps, getting more than his full share of credit, would have had the backbone to hold out against the machine, had not the united power of the local and State press been behind him and urging, not to say driving, him on.

The Philadelphia papers, without regard to party or former attachments, fought the steal from start to finsh, and they did not fight with kid gloved hands or, as the Banner puts it, "In any milk and elder fashion." They went for the thiever and grafters wherever they found one, and in bold type their names and their corrupt deeds were daily paraded, until the people were aroused to action. Theirs



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was an unselfish and a patriotic fight, and to the newspapers the lion's share of the glory of the victory over official and unofficial corruption belongs, and in acdetract from the credit which belongs to Mayor Weaver or to any other official.

A Benediction.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch "The communion of the Holy Ghost."-2 Cor., xiii:14.

This great benediction of the Christian Church never grows old, and never becomes monotonous. It is like the sunshine, which rises on us every der, with a fresh beauty, or like our truest friend-

ships, which are forever new. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Upon how many cars has the invocation of that blessing fallen! How many souls have felt the peace that was in it descend upon them, as if it fell out of the opened heaven! And yet how vague, even to those who love it most, is its full

meaning. Let us study it to-day. Once more in nemory we visit that chamber when the Pentecostal grace was given to the Jewish peasants, which made them the teachers of the world. Again we see the tongues of fire descend upon the heads of the disciples. Again we witness the true birth of the Christian Church in the great gift of the "communion of the

It is good for us to draw near reverently and endeavor to understand that power, by which the Church was born, and by which it has lived over since, and s still living. For us, as for them, there is no blessing more continually needed than "the communion of the Holy Ghost."

facts of human life is man's continual need of intercourse and fellowship. A life of solitude never makes a truly healthy man He needs companionship For his best development, he should have various fellowships-with those above him on whom he depends; those beside him who are his equals; and those below him, whom he helps. All three of these relationships round out the life of a well these fellowships is something internalnot external. It is in spirit and sympathy, not in outward occupations. It is communion and not mere contact,

The communion or fellowship of men are seldom direct; they generally come about through a medium. They are often the result of a common interest, which brings them together, and the occasion by which their sympathy is extended.

Two children of the family grow up in cordial love for each other, but their love is a love of and in the family. They did not deliberately choose each other for friends, but their hearts, turned to the same father, the same mother, the same home associations, and so they met and loved each other,

So two scholars find their element of fellowship in their common study. Two business men reach each other and become friends through their common business. Two artists learn to love each other from the interpretation of nature and beauty. Two soldiers' hearts beat together in the throbbing heat of the same battle.

through a third term, an element into which both could enter and in which they find each other, as they could not do elsewhere.

It is in the application of this same dea that we find the key to the phrase, "the communion of the Holy Ghost." Here is an element, an atmosphere, in which men are brought close together, as they are in no other way. That element is God. Men meet each other, when they meet in Him, with peculiar confidence, nearness, frankness and truth. All their fellowship is a fellowship by and through God. Their communion is the communior of God.

Now take one step further. Who is the Holy Ghost? He is the effective and present Deity. He is the God of perennial and hourly inspiration; the Comforter, to whom we look in the most pressing needs of our common life. He is the God of continual contact with all man-

The doctrine of the Holy Ghost is a continual protest against every recurring tendency to separate God from the affairs of this world. A present God, an ever lving God, an ever-loving, ever-helping, ever-serving God-this is the God whom Christ revealed and promised us, the God who came visibly in the miracle of Pentecost, and who forever here abides.

The Holy (thost is the Lord and given of life, not only in our bodies, but our souls. The power of life is the power of unity everywhere. It is life that keeps these bodies of ours from falling to

Life, the gift of the Holy Ghost-nay, the presence of the Holy Ghost in society or in the soul, is the power of unity in that society or that love. The society in which there is no presence of a living God drops into anarchy and falls pieces. The soul in which there is no presence of a living God loses harmony with itself and becomes distraught.

Sin is incoherent and disintegrating; goodness is the power of coherence. No mere compact of man with man or naion with nation can ever bring about a reliable and settled peace. No mere nggregation of selfishiness in unities and confederations can ever obliterate the awful fact of war. Nothing but a common love of God and obedience to His aws, with an enthusiasm for His will,

Not a communion of policy or a munion of good nature of unambillous indolence, but a "communion of the Holy Ghost." The Holy Ghost is the construe tive principle and power in all human I fe. By Him every society of good men is bound together. By Him the Christ an church rises into the sky of God's grace like some majestle tree. By Him the family wins n new sacredness and life itself becomes holy. May the benediction of His presence and His guidance rest upon us for this day and all days to

The burning question in Massachusetts is a question that has been up for dis- | peace

just at present is, shall the State secure the estate at Marshfleld formerly owned and occupied by Daniel Webster, and make of it a public reservation? The property can be bought, at a fancy price, of course, and Governor Douglas, in response to what appears to be a popular claimor, has appointed a commission to look into the matter and report to him and through him to the Legislature. The probability is that the State will finally become the owner of the Webster prop-

The papers in Maine are still telling of the pleasant incidents of the recent visit of General Joe Wheeler to that State. When he made the Memorial Day address in Bangor, he was introduced to the audience by a Federal veteran, who fought Wheeler in the sixties. In his introductory remarks, the veteran told what a hard time the committee had in finding the general when they were in search of an orator. He said that after much inquiry they finally learned that Wheeler, Ala., was the town in which he lived, but nobody there knew where he was. The War Department in Washington said he was in New York or Brooklyn. Then they were told that he was at a certain street and number in Brooklyn, and also at the Manhattan Hotel, where they finally found him. The speaker added, "This was just like Wheeler in the war, always in two or three places at the same time, and, like the flea, not in the place where you put your finger.'

We wish that the esteemed Charlotte Observer would not deal in mysterious figures of speech. The other day i said that there was to be a "high-heeled time" at Asheville during the joint meet ing of the Press Associations, and when we asked for an explanation, it refused to commit itself, but puzzles us with more mysteries. Innocently enough we had said something about "fuss," and the Observer replies:

"O, pshaw! You are thinking of "Fuse "O, pshaw! You are thinking of "Puss X," which sells at 16 cents a pint. This meeting is not to be held in South Carolina, man, but in North Carolina. Never mind about the definition of a high-heeled time, but come down and take part in one. And bring along your patent leathers and swagsy-tail clothes. They may be preded. The Observer might want to be needed—The Observer might want borrow them, for instance."

That is both pitiful and disappointing. We had supposed that the Observer's invitation to the Virginia editors was unselfish. We had no idea that it simply wanted to honor our clothes. The disappointment is grievous unto us.

Vice-President Fairbanks declines to be smothered under a bushel, and is now demonstrating that he has at least one of the qualities needful for a President; he can swing around a circle. The other day he opened the Lewis and Clark Expo sition, away out in Oregon, then hastened to Chicago to take part in some kind of a celebration, and from there he hurried on to Flint, Mich., where he participated in the ceremonies incident to the laying of a corner-stone of a new million dollar Federal building.

and promises to do better. From all accounts, he has the force well in hand, and the men seem to like him. It is a great comfort to have a good and emcient chief of police, and so long as he does well, he may be sure that the people will stand by him.

Mrs. Roosevelt's purchase of a summer house in Senator Martin's county is not intended to have any effect upon the senatorial fight. She would have invested in Pittsylvania just as quick if Pittsylvania had been near enough to Washington.

If Togo's theory that dead ancestors are mightler than swords and twelve inch guns holds good, old Virginia ought to be able to put up a fight that would lay the Japs' wonderful achievements completely in the shade.

The Birmingham Age-Herald says: 'A Richmond pastor has induced the women members of his congregation to leave their hats at home. The plan will work all right until next April. Then there will be trouble."

Maryand has recently had a Wellingshe has a Bonaparte on his way to the Cabinet, and she may early in the future send a Blucher to the House.

Democrats have but little chance of electing a Governor of Ohio this year. but there must be some honor in running, There are already thirteen candidates for the Democratic nomination.

Philadelphians are now figuring that, at present rates of progress, they should have a population of 10,400,000 in 1915, and yet these people are sometimes accused of being slow.

The confidence of the Norwegians in their ability to paddle their own cance commands the admiration of all the world outside the zones of European royal

In order to give sticking qualities Philadelphia's reform, Philadelphians must learn the art of voting as they No one ever before thought of having

peace commissioners nieet on a battle-Our President is original or he is nothing.

that this country would offer her a little neutrality of the French_brand. The Royal Arcanum seems to be panting for some little sprays of the Equitable's notoriety as well as abuse.

The man who first classed June as summer month was not a long range weather prophet. Young Ziegler gets, practically all of

try to plod along. Portland's "Dike" is "The Train." An onion by any other name would smell

as strong.

The diplomats are walking on tiptoe to avoid frightening away the dove of

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Local test, Checkers is found

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cal test, Checkers is found
to contain any Alcohol or the minutest particle of Morphine,
Opium, Cocaine, or any other dangerous narcotic drug. Checkers is
perfectly harmless and only contains sufficient concentrated California
Orange Wine and imported Oporto Port to preserve the medicinal
properties of the formulary and render the scientifically prepared
Cod Liver Oil (which it contains,) palatable and agreeable to the
weakest stomach. Checkers cures Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Nerve and
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disease will obtain more sway by delay. Sample free—if you write.

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Poor, Ignorant Moros.

Whether poet chanted truly that sheer ignorance is bliss,
I am scarce the one to settle—tell me,

am scarce the one to settle—tell me, am 1?
But the thing that can't be doubted or disputed now is this:
That the Moros are the awful ignorami. They don't know a thing of letters, science, art, religion, schools—Or if they do, they've managed not to show it—But their worst of all offences, to our highly cultured senses, Is: They're pacified, and simply do not know it.

Long ago, L. Wood, the General, reassuring telegraphed
That he'd quelled the last of Moro revolutions,
That he'd finished up the process first begun by William Taft,
And had broke 'em in to civil institutions;
But despite this flat assertion, still they went on killing, maiming.
Nor have ever ceased to fight it and to fee it;

foe ii;
Oh, such Filippino crudeness, yas, discourtesy and rudeness—
For they're pacified and all too dult to know it!

A RICHMOND BOY'S SONG OF FREEDOM.

"We wonder how many of the prisoners before the local court could gain their freedom by singing, as did a youthful offender before a New Jersey tribunal yesterday?" says the Springfield Dally News. "James Rellly, of Richmond, Va., aged fourteen, was arraigned before Recorder Lazarus in Bayonne, charged with having been Intotacted. He said he had left home to travel in a circus, and had sung in the sideshow. He visited several saloons in show. He visited several saloons in Bayonne to sing, and in one place some-body poured whiskey in his sarsaparilla for a joke. He was very anxious to gain his freedom, saying he had a job for a joke. He was very finxlous to gain his freedom, saying he had a job to go to at the borax word, and he offered to give the court an exhibition of his slipsing ability, to prove that he was truthful. 'All right. You may sing us a song, and if it is well sung you will be discharged,' said the Recorder. The boy cleared his throat, and looking straight at the court, sang, 'Just Say There is No Answer.' When he had finished the court said: 'You have an excellent voice and have earned your freedom. Khep away from the saloons, avoid strong drink, go to work, and you will get along all right.'"

The above is not intended as a pointer for any unfortunates who may have he misfortune to get before Justice Crutchfield charged with being on a jag. If any such should attempt to sing their way out of his court, they will probably learn to their sorrow that the great Richmond dispenser of juttice on the half shell has no ear for music, at least not that kind.

Another View.

Another View.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I remember seeing but two log cabins in our city during the year of the constant of the con

war cries of the Whigs were trumpheted most effectively "The union of the Whigs for the age of the Union," and "Tippeednoe and Rive Coo." The latter caught the fancy of the boys, and tickled the ears of the soundline, James Lyons officered the Whigs, and the time of the soundline, James Lyons officered the Whigs, and Thomas Ritchie led the Democrats. The closeco factory in which the latter assembled nightly was called in derision the "Sweat Touse." Its site was on the lower side of Elishth, a little above Main Street, Whig creators were imported from States North, East and West of Virginia, and they, with are exceptions were of the best When the fire grew hottest towards the last days of the campaign, the boys kept open house night and day. I recall when Tyler of the silver tongue, whose facetious denunciation of the Fresdent was conveyed in the epithet. King Mattle Van; also Hugh S. Segare, who in a treble voice of much sweetness, addressed himself to the understanding rather than to the prejudices of his audience, and William C. Preston, hailing from the same State, who roused the broad from and called the battle on In's peroration whose acme was Sic Temper Tyraunis!

the prejudices of his addicate. The here of the bread from the same State, who roused the brad from the same State, who roused the brad from the same was Sic Temper Tyrainis!

I did not hear Mr. Webster speak to the White addies in the loga. I had lingered all day and the exciting scenes of the square, and was too much fattaued to lose the half of a night. Essides I had had the shood fortune to hear him speak in the foreneon and late in the dusk of the afternoon. Ho was, indeed, a great magnet which afternoon to was, indeed, a great magnet which make the total the state of the late of the half of a night. Essides I had had the look of the total in the dusk of the afternoon. Ho was, indeed, a great magnet which may be stood uncovered under our October sun. The old terrace below the portice of the Capital was formerly level ground, so that those who througed the rear of the assembled mass heard the voice of the orator more distinctly than others, not so favorably situated. Mr. Webster had spoken many a time before in the open air and woil knew the pitch obe given his voice in such an assembly situated, than others, not so favorably situated. Mr. Webster had spoken many a time before in the open air and woil knew the pitch obe given his voice in such an assembly situated, mr. Webster had spoken many inspiration from it juice, little, if any enhusiasm gentleman near me remarked to another as the people were observed to be outlined are ever littless under the infliction of receitation; they respond with spirit to a good sreech spoken impromotive. In short, Mr. Webster's speech prepared so carefully and recited how admirably, was a failure. Its delivery—a four hours' task—must have wearled him. If it did weary him he railled seen the field. If did weary him he railled seen the field was a minimum and dinny at the house of James Lyons, He returned to the Square in the dusk of the late afternoon at the head of an escort of gentlemen as him for of him firmy, and spoke in matter and manner as oppositely to Webster of the Russia was disappointed in her hope old Ziegier's \$30,000,000 estate, and will

C. M. WALLACE. The Log Cabin. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Your last Sunday's issue contained an

article on the address delivered by Hon, Daniel Wabster to the Whig party of Virginia in October, 1849, in which the locals of his cration was stated as follows:

The log cabin was located on Fourteenth, between Franklin and Ross Streets. It was in less exciting political times used as a horse market.

market.

In the interest of historical accuracy, I de-sire to say that there never was a log cabin on the socation indicated or its immediate

sire to say that there never was a log cabin on the Socation indicated or 'lis 'immediate vicinity.' In 1840, that socality was a steep hill with more or less gradual approaches, less than more, and on its summit back of the Ballard House, visiting circuses used to exhibit. Her Cline, the celebrated rope walker, was seen there many a time in Derous's circus.

It accumulated its name of Council Chamber Hill, because a number of wooden house nearly opposite the old First Baptist Church, was once in Revolutionary times used by the State government as a council chamber.

In 1844 or thereabouts, Prosident, a club house (frame building) was received, the surplus earth having been routed for the spot indicating the state of the spot in the spot in

the Mayo heirs by the gift of the earth of council Chamber IIII, which filled up that immense chasm.

When Henry Clay ran for the presidency about 18th, the space had been sufficiently cleared off to permit the erection of a club house for the Whigs.

It was a framed structure and an extensive affair. Ed. Baker was the contractor. The Whigs to expedite matters, used to come down and assist the carpenters nail on shingles. When the building was almost completed and work had ceased one evening. Relight Daniel, G. W. Greiter, Thomas P. August, George R. Peake and other tuneful or singing Whigs commenced, on the roof, that then prevalent Whig stogan:

Hurrahi hurrahi the country's rising For Henry Clay and Freilaghuysen, when the roof gave way. About one hundred people were indured. Baker died from his indured in the country's rising either were cothers more or less serious happenings. The house after Clay opposed the danexation of Texas and got thrown out in the presidential deal was sold and diverted to baser uses. Hon, Daniel Webster delivered his speech to the Whigs of Virrinia on October 19, 180, from an embowered floral pulpit erected between two of the pillars of the southern portice of the Capitol, I can see now, in my mind's eye, such stalwart o'd line Whigs happily present as William Cullingsworth, Valentina Hechler, Patrick Henry Butter, George W. Libby, Chris. Palmer, Fendal Griffin and others, their faces aglow with satisfaction at a coming victory.

From Virginia Sanctums.

After taking twenty days to confer and ormulate an explanation the Wise county treasurer ought to have been able to have given out a more plausible excuse for his absence from his office on May

The Norfolk Dispatch thinks there is to be great business for ship yards, and says: The Norfolk Navy Yard is being im-

proved and every effort should be centered to improve it further and to insure the construction there of several naval vessels. The ship yard at Newport News is assured a great deal of work for a long time to come and more work will develop for it. There is room for the establishment of additional ship yards in establishment of additional ship yards it this section for this is the natural ship-building center of the United States and sooner or later this development must

Referring to the address of Mr. C. W. Post, before an assembly of manufac-turers, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: turers, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says:
The right of the manufacturers to do
this will hardly be disputed even by the
leaders of organized labor. If it is right
for the laborers to organize it is certainly right for the manufacturers to
organize. And if organization is good
for the one it should follow that organization is good for the other. So Mr.
Post in urging that a compact organization of all the manufacturers of the
country, great and small, be made was
merely taking a leaf from the textbook
of labor organizers as used for a score
of years.

One's Enough, if That.

Virginia Republicans have not gotten into the desperate condition of their North Carolina brethren. One paper is ag much as they care to run,—Bristol Courier.

Letter from Judge Witt to Col. Anderson About the Fulton Riot.

City of Richmond, May 29, 1905.
Colonel George Wayhe Anderson:
My Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of this morning, asking whether or not any fact made known to me by any vitness during the trial of the cases the Sulton riot cases. Justiness the Sulton riot cases. known as the Fulton riot cases, justi-riod the belief that you had been guilty of any crime, or of any compilalty in a crime in that affair, I answer most

emphatically, NO.
I write this letter in simple justice to yourself, and do not desire to be considered as in any way taking sides onsidered so the convase now going on for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, Very truly yours, etc., S. B. WITT, Judge of the Hustings Court.

concur in the above,
D. C. RIGHARDSON,

Commonwealth's Attorney,